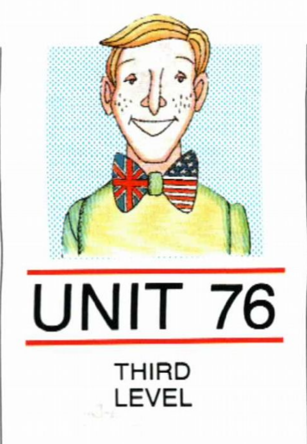
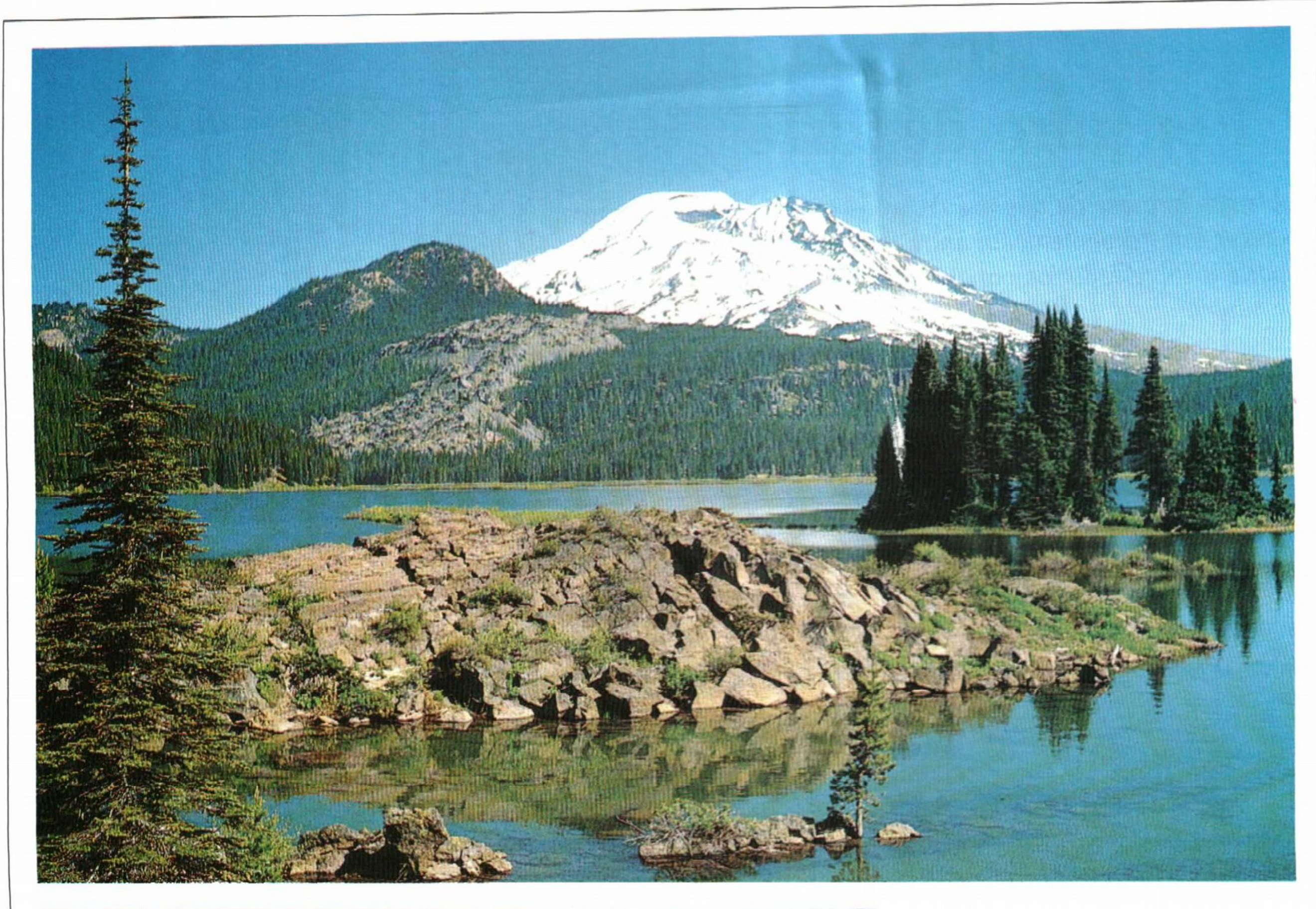
Por puro deporte

Hablemos otra vez de deporte. Y no es casualidad que este tema vuelva a aparecer tan frecuentemente entre nuestros puntos de interés; precisamente el deporte y sobre todo los populares juegos de equipo constituyen uno de los temas que suscitan más discusiones y debates en los países anglosajones. Por tanto, los diálogos y las controversias contenidos en esta Unidad presentarán un lenguaje muy coloquial; a este respecto, debe destacarse que hablando de fútbol, tenis, rugby y cricket se utilizan términos específicos y muchas expresiones idiomáticas. En cuanto al resto, el deporte sólo será un punto de partida para analizar nuevos aspectos del idioma: el uso de 'any more' y 'ever since', los diferentes significados de 'about' y el empleo de 'not' en las respuestas breves.
En la sección Reading, finalmente, la apasionante y dramática historia de Jesse Owens, el atleta negro que en 1936 se impuso en los Juegos Olímpicos de Berlín, testimoniará cuán difícil puede ser separar el deporte de la política.



UNIT 76

THIRD LEVEL





La tierra del castor

Si hay un lugar en Estados Unidos donde el castor todavía puede vivir casi sin ser estorbado, éste es Oregon, hasta el punto que el incansable roedor constituye un símbolo del estado. La elección es significativa, puesto que Oregon se distingue por el número y la extensión de sus bosques, que cubren casi la mitad del territorio. Pero el aspecto geográfico no es uniforme: existe una neta diferencia entre la húmeda y fértil parte occidental, comprendida entre el Pacífico y la cordillera de las Cascadas, y el árido altiplano volcánico oriental, el Columbia Plateau. Precisamente el río Columbia marca el límite con el estado de Washington, al norte, mientras que un afluente de éste, el Snake River, delimita la frontera con Idaho al este. Arriba, una cima de las Three Sisters y el Sparks Lake, en la cordillera de las Cascadas; al lado, el bosque de Deschutes, cerca del río homónimo.

What sports do you go for?

In the UK and the USA, as in Spain, sport is a favourite topic of conversation, particularly among the male of the species!

In this Unit you're going to be listening to some typical conversations about sport such as you may hear in any pub in Great Britain or bar in the United States. The language you'll be hearing is of the most everyday kind, and as a result you'll come across some of the commonest —and most useful— expressions in the English language.

What's the first thing you notice when you look at the dialogue in this part of the SPEAKING section, for example? The answer, of course, is the number of verbs that are used with prepositions, a typical feature of English.

If you look more closely, you'll notice that two verbs in particular are often used in this way: **to go** and **to get.**

To go is used no less than seven times. On five occasions, it's used in ways which you shouldn't have too much trouble understanding: **go skiing, where do you usually go?, to go on a trip, to go abroad, going to Austria**, and **how long are you going for?**

But on two occasions it's used with a preposition: **I tend to go more for athletics,** and **I couldn't understand what was going go**. On both these occasions, **to go** is a part of a phrasal verb.

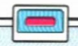
To go for is more or less synonymous with **to like** or **to be attracted to**, so we could paraphrase the first sentence with **I tend to like athletics more.**

To go on means **to happen**. Therefore the second sentence could be parahrased with **I couldn't understand what was happening.**

To get also appears in a couple of rather novel expressions. **To get on**, like **to go on**, is a phrasal verb. It means more or less **to perform**, and is used when people are talking about a particular situation (in this case, Sue's skiing holiday in Switzerland).

In the phrase **if I can get some time off from work**, however, **to get** is used in its usual sense of **to obtain**. What might confuse yo are the two prepositions that follow. The expression, of course, is more or less equivalent to **to obtain the permission to stay away from work.**

In the dialogue you'll also find two very common expressions which contain **what: What about you?** and **I tell you what.** The first is used, in an informal context like this, when you are talking about something and want to know the other person's position on it. **I tell you what**, on the other hand, is used very often in English when somebody has an idea, a proposal or an opinion about something that he wants to communicate to the person he or she is talking to and he wants to make sure the other person is paying attention. In reality, it's one of those little phrases that actually don't mean anything at all; it's just there to signal to the listener that the speaker has something important to say and wants his or her full attention.



Talking of skiing

In this dialogue, pay attention to the various ways in which the speakers use the verbs **to go** and **to get**. Do you notice anything about the pronunciation of the prepositions that follow these verbs?

Do you like sport? ___

Yes, I quite like it, I suppose. I don't play much, but I like watching it on the telly. ___

Which sports do you like in particular? ___

Oh... I don't know... I don't like ball games much... I tend to go more for athletics, swimming, that kind of thing. What about you? ___

Well, I like a bit of everything, but I prefer watching team sports. ___

You mean like er... football, rugby and so on... ___

Yes, that's right. I like cricket as well. ___

Cricket? Isn't that a bit boring? ___

Well, it all depends, really. Sometimes it can be quite exciting. American football's quite good, too. ___

Oh, yes. I tried watching that once, but I couldn't understand what was going on. ___

Oh, it isn't difficult. But you need to know what's happening if you want to appreciate it. ___

Do you play any sports? ___

I play volleyball sometimes, and I like to go skiing when I get the chance. ___

Skiing? Where do you usually go? ___

Well, there's only one place to ski in Britain, and that's at Aviemore in Scotland. Otherwise you have to go abroad. I went to Switzerland last year. That was good. A bit expensive, though. Have you ever tried it? ___

I did once. When I was at school, we went on a trip to Switzerland. At Interlaken. ___

How did you get on? ___

Oh, I didn't do too bad, I suppose. But a couple of the others had problems. One of them even broke his leg! ___

Look, I tell you what... we're going to Austria in January. Why don't you come? ___

Are you? How long are you going for? ___

Just a couple of weeks. ___

Yes, I'd like to. I'll have to see if I can get some time off from work, though. ___

Getting through to the meaning

At this point in the dialogue, the boy and girl who are talking are joined by one of the boy's friends who has just come back from a football match.

Apart from some vocabulary which you might find useful (particularly if you are interested in football), you'll notice that the verbs **to go** and **to get** appear once more in the company of prepositions: **they went straight for it**, for example, and **to get throught to the final**. The first is easy to understand from the context, but the second is once again a phrasal verb. In this case, of course, **to get through to** means **to reach**.

Probably the most interesting phrasal verb in this part of the dialogue, however, is **to take off**. In the past, you've seen this verb on more than one occasion. An aeroplane takes off, for example, when it leaves the ground at the beginning of its journey. And it's also used for clothes: **He took his clothes off and got into bed**. In this dialogue, it has a different meaning again. When the speaker says that Phillips **managed to take the ball off them**, he means that Phillips was able to deprive one of the Tottenham players of the ball.



To take off is a good example of a very common phrasal verb which has a number of meanings, and more than just the three you've seen. If you look in a good dictionary, in fact, you'll find that it has no less than fifteen!

As you can see, then, prepositions play a large part in the English language. As a result, many of them have a variety of meanings.

Take **about**, for example. It can be a preposition of movement: **They were kicking a ball about the field** (here it means **in no particular direction**), or else it can be a preposition of place (in this case it means **here and there**): **Tere were groups of men standing about near the goal.** Its most common meaning, however, is **concerning** or **with reference to**, and this is exactly the way it is used in the dialogue which you'll find on the cassette: **Tell uncle Stu all about it.**

You can find more examples with this preposition in the GRAMMAR section.

The sad story of Oxford F.C.

John returns from a football match between Tottemham and Oxford and tells his friend what happened. Once again, you'll hear quite a lot of phrasal verbs. Listen and repeat:

Hello, John. ___

Hello, there. How are you? ___

Alright. You don't look too happy. What's wrong? Did Oxford lose again? ___

What do you mean, 'again'? ___

So Oxford lost again. Come on, tell uncle Stu all about it. What was the score? ___

4-2. ___

Oh, come on. They didn't do too bad. They were playing Tottenham, after all. ___

Yes, but what was really annoying was that they started off really well. They knew that Spurs' defence was their weakest point, and they went straight for it. Nogan nearly scored after just two minutes. ___

So what went wrong? ___

Spurs scored about five minutes later. ___

Who was it? ___

Mabbutt. And then Oxford just closed up completely. Then, about halfway through the first half, Gascoigne headed the ball to Lineker, who stuck it into the back of the net. Luckily, Spurs relaxed a bit and Phillips managed to take the ball off them. He passed to Foyle, who scored. ___

And what happened in the second half? ___

Well, Gascoigne scored after about five minutes and made it 3-1, but at about ten minutes from the end they made another mistake in defence and Foyle scored again. For a few minutes Spurs didn't know what was going on and I thought Oxford were at least going to draw. But then Gascoigne got the ball again and scored Spurs' fourth goal. ___

Sounds like a good game. ___

Oh, it was, but it was a shame Oxford lost. I don't think they deserved it. ___

But it's only the F.A. Cup. You didn't expect them to get through to the final, did you? ___

What do you mean, 'only the F.A. Cup'? It was the fourth round of the F.A. Cup. That's the furthest Oxford have got for years. ___

Come on. There's always next year. ___

Not only football, but also hockey



Not, as you know, is the word which is used in English to make negative sentences. But it doesn't just come after a verb. Sometimes it can be used on its own, just like its Spanish equivalent.

Look at the dialogue between Sue and John, for example. Here you can see it used in two distinct ways.

First of all, Sue uses it to replace a whole phrase. When John says to her **Something tells me you don't like football, do you?**, she replies **Not much**. In this case, **not much** refers to the whole of the phrase **you don't like football**. Notice that Sue's full reply would be **I don't like football much**. But because it's clear who the subject is (Sue herself) and it would be useless to repeat the auxiliary and the main verb and the objects, Sue simply reduces the whole of the sentence to **not much**.

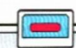
Not can be used in this way with other expressions of quantity as well: **not many, not so much, not so many, not as much,** and **not as many**. You can find an example later on in the dialogue, when Sue says: **there's not so much emotion built up in other games.**

Not can be used in another type of sentence, however; it can be accompanied by **only** at the beginning of a phrase and followed by **but** or **but also** later on in the same phrase. Sue uses it in this way when she's comparing the behaviour of other sports fans to the behaviour of football fans: **Not only does everybody go along and have a good time, but nobody comes out at the end behaving like an animal.**

There are a couple of things worth noticing about sentences like this.

First of all, if **not only** comes before the subject (as in this case) then you have to have a question form immediately afterwards: **Not only does everybody...** This is not necessary when the subject comes before **not only: He not only plays football...**

Secondly, sentences which are made up like this always have a 'balance' about them. The words that follow **not only** are similar, in grammatical terms, to the words that follow **but** or **but also**. In the example above, you'll notice that **not only** is followed by **everybody** (used as a pronoun) and a verb, and **but** is followed by **nobody** (used as a pronoun) and a verb.



It's a stupid game!

John and Sue are talking about football and the problems with football fans. They both get quite excited in this dialogue; notice how their intonation changes as a result:

Honestly! You men are all the same! How can you get so worked up over twenty-two men kicking a piece of leather about a field? ___

Something tells me you don't like football, do you? ___

Not much. I think it's a stupid game. ___

Alright, calm down, you two. Do you want something to drink, John? ___

Yes, I'll have a pint of bitter, please. ___

What about you, Sue? ___

I'll just have an orange juice, please. ___

Anyway, what's wrong with football? ___

Well, I don't suppose there's anyting wrong with it as such, but I don't see any reason to get so worked up about it. ___

I'm not getting worked up. ___

Yes, you are. I think half the trouble is the fact that the players hardly ever score. Sorry, I didn't mean just Oxford's players. I meant anybody. I mean, when you think about it, there's not so much emotion built up in other games, is there? And that's because it's easier for the players to score, so all the tension gets released quicker. Look at... I don't know... rugby, or American football, or even ice hockey. Not only does everybody go along and have a good time, but nobody comes out at the end behaving like an animal because their team hasn't won, do they? I think if it were easier for football players to score goals, the same thing would happen in football, as well. ___

Here you are. You're not still talking about football, are you? ___

Yes. Sue's trying to tell me how to make football into a nice game. ___

Oh, yes? How's that? ___

Well, I was just saying that if it were easier for the players to score, it might not be such an emotional game. ___

Oh, rubbish! ___

No, I think she's right. Have you ever been to a game of American football, for example? ___

No, I haven't. ___

Well, you ought to go sometimes. It's just as exciting as football, except that there's much less vandalism and so on. I tell you what. Why don't we all go to a game together, so that you can see what I mean. ___

But I don't even know how you play it. As far as I can see, it's just twenty odd men on the field throwing a ball around. ___

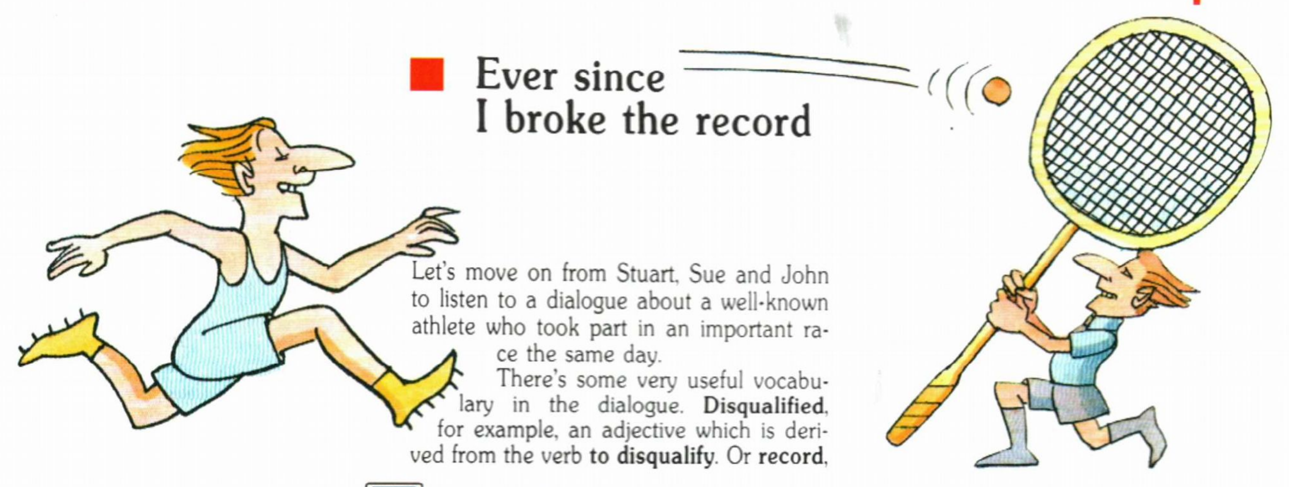
Oh, that's great! That's exactly what I said about football and look at the way you reacted. I tell you what, John. If you agree to go to an American football match with Mark, I'll go too. ___

Alright. ___

Right! That's agreed then! ___

Finally, notice the way that Sue uses the verb **to get** followed by a past participle: **So all the tension gets released quicker.** This structure is very similar to the passive with **to be**. You'll be able to find out more about all this in the GRAMMAR section.

Ever since I broke the record



Let's move on from Stuart, Sue and John to listen to a dialogue about a well-known athlete who took part in an important race the same day.

There's some very useful vocabulary in the dialogue. **Disqualified**, for example, an adjective which is derived from the verb **to disqualify**. Or **record**, a word which has also found its way into Spanish Notice that this term is very often used wich the verb **to break**: an athlete **breaks a record** when he runs faster, or jumps higher, or throws something for a greater distance, than anybody in the past up to that point. You should be able to guess what **sprinter** means, too. He's a runner who specializes in very short distances (up to about 200 metres).

You'll also find a couple of rather strange idioms in the dialogue.

To be over the hill means **to be too old for something** and is synonymous with **to be past one's peak.**

And at the beginning of the dialogue, one of the two speakers says that he didn't think the sprinter **had it in him**. This means, of course, that he didn't think the runner was capable of doing what he did (winning the race).

Finally, there are two time expressions which you haven't dealt with before: **any more** and **ever since.**

Any more is used to talk about something that has come to an end. Remember that it is usually used in negative sentences, and it almost always comes at the end of the phrase: **He's not exactly a young man any more.**

Ever since, on the other hand, is used here to talk about a period of time that began in the past and continues right up to the present: **Ever since he was disqualified two years ago, he's only run twice.**

You'll be able to find out more about both **any more** and **ever since** in the GRAMMAR section.

One last thing —in the very first sentence of the dialogue you'll find a rather strange expression: **the three A's championships. The three A's** actually stands for **A.A.A.**, the abbreviation of **Amateur Athletics Association**, the ruling body for Athletics in the U.K.

The fastest man in Europe

Now here's a conversation about athletics. Notice the way the speakers often leave out the subject of the sentence:

See the three A's championships this afternoon? ___

Yes, I did. What about Joshua Birtling, then? ___

Great. I never thought he'd do it. Just didn't think he had it in him to win like that. ___

Why shouldn't he have it in him? He was the fastest man in Europe last year over fifty metres. ___

I know, but he's not exactly a young man any more, is he? ___

How old is he now then? ___

Thirty-one. ___

Come on. That's not very old, is it? ___

Is for a sprinter. No-one's ever broken any records in that event after the age of twenty-eight. ___

Well, I think he's going to be the exception that proves the rule. Just wait until he runs in the World Championships in Chicago. ___

He'll be up against Horton and Willis. ___

Horton's no problem at all. Ever since he was disqualified two years ago after that fiasco at the Olympics he's only run twice. Ther first time he was beaten by Wirrel, and the second by Chafford. He just hasn't got the strength in him any more. So he's not going to be a problem. ___

And Willis? ___

He's over the hill, too. Wirrel beat him last November in the indoor track events at Los Angeles. No, I think the only man who's going to give Birtling any problems is Wirrel. He ran the 200 metres in 20.38 last year, and the best time Birtling did was 20.55. But Birtling did the 60 metres in 6.51. That's not bad for a man of this height and age. It's only a hundredth of a second off the world record. ___

That's another thing —his height. ___

Well, it hasn't caused him any problems in the past, has it? ___

No, I suppose not. ___

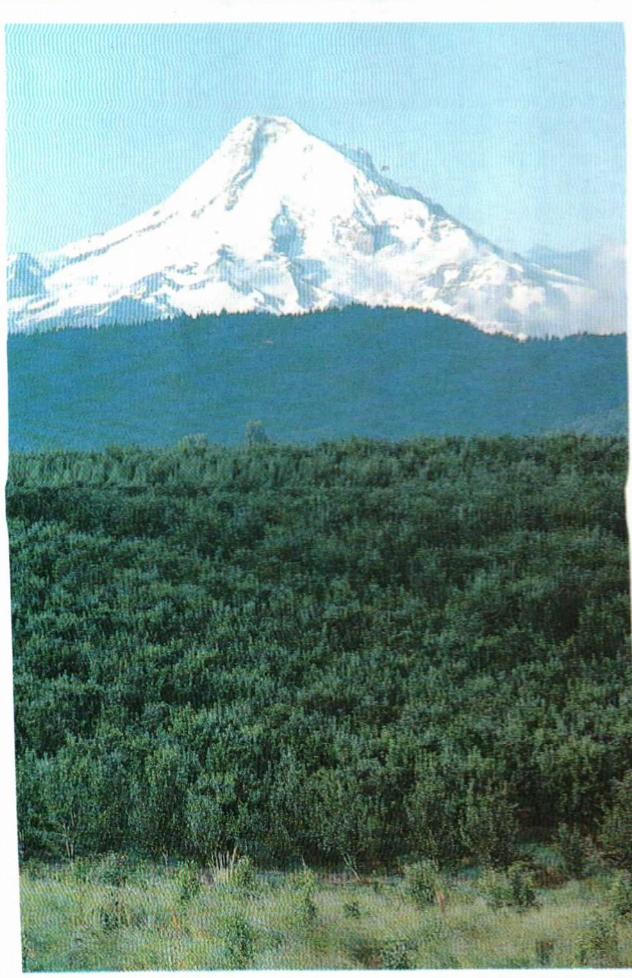
No, I reckon he'll break the record this year. ___

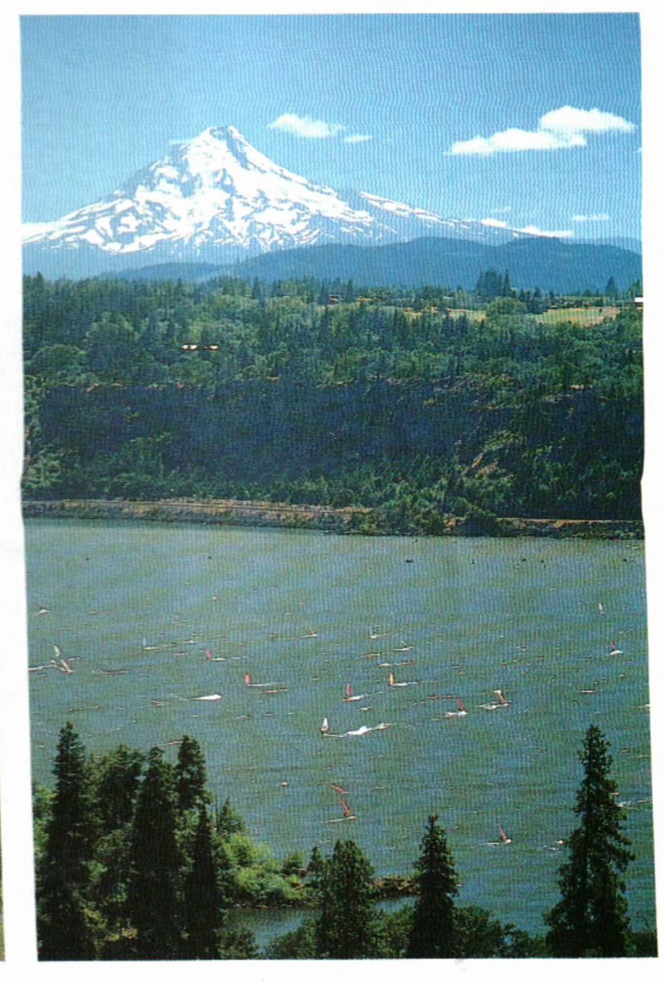
Well, I hope you're right. It'll be the first time we've had a decent sprinter since Seb Coe, Steve Ovett and Steve Cram retired. ___



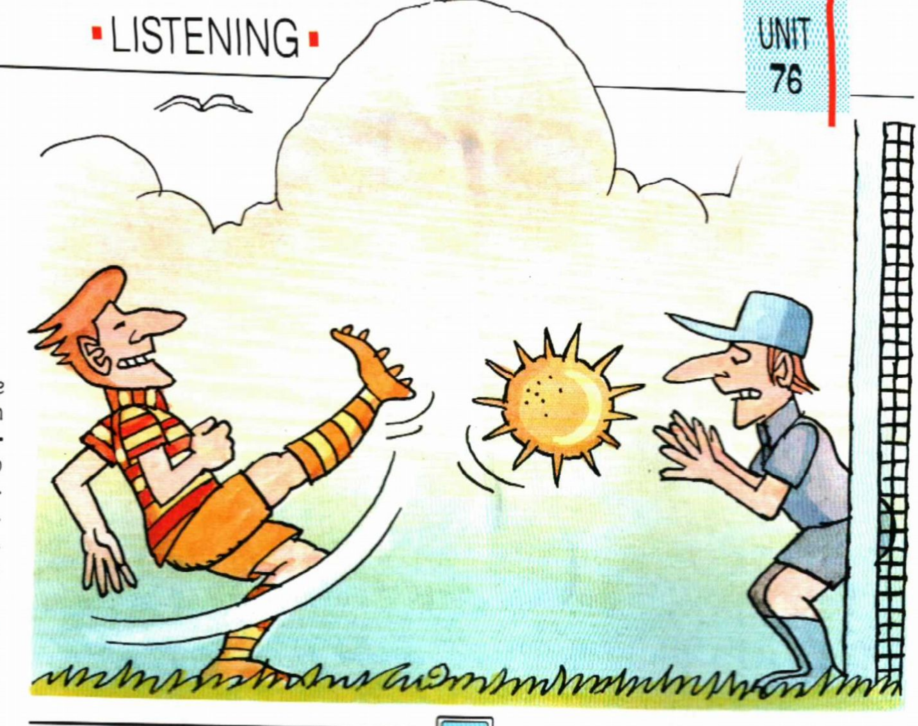
Desde lo alto del monte Hood

Sólo los alpinistas experimentados y acompañados por un guía pueden emprender con garantías la escalada del monte Hood, que con sus 3.424 metros de altura es la cima más elevada del estado. Su cono, perennemente cubierto de nieve, domina la garganta del Columbia River, que en este punto corta en profundidad la cordillera de las Cascadas. En la zona se concentran las mejores estaciones de esquí y no faltan motivos de atracción también para los cazadores, pescadores y nadadores. En la foto de al lado y en la de abajo a la izquierda, dos vistas del monte Hood; bajo estas líneas, el río Hood surcado por decenas de tablas de windsurf.





How to put verbs under stress



As you already know, the verbs which are made up of a verb and a preposition can be divided into two categories: **prepositional verbs**, in which the meaning of the verb itself remains the same as always, but is given a 'direction' by the preposition that follows, and **phrasal verbs**, in which the addition of a preposition or particle actually changes the meaning of the verb.

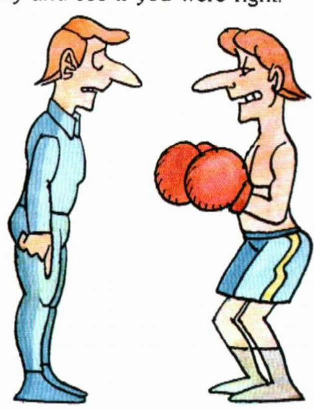
Sometimes, however, a prepositional verb and a phrasal verb can have the same form (do you remember the case of **to blow up**?). How is it possible, then, to know if the verb is being used as a prepositional verb or as a phrasal verb?

Apart from the context itself, which could help in understanding which kind of verb is being used, the answer to that question lies in the way the preposition is stressed when it is pronounced.

Look at the way the verb **to come across** is used in the dialogue that follows. The first time, it is a prepositional verb and it means **to go from one side to the other**; the second time it is a phrasal verb and it means **to find accidentally.**

If you listen carefully, you'll find that when it is used the first time, the preposition is quite heavily stressed and is clearly separated from the verb it follows. The second time, however, it is unstressed, and can hardly be heard as a separate element.

There are a number of other verbs which behave in the same way in the dialogue. Using a dictionary, see if you can discover when they are prepositional verbs and when they are phrasal verbs, and decide how they ought to be pronounced. Then listen carefully and see if you were right.



Running Malone down

The two speakers in this dialogue use a lot of prepositional verbs and phrasal verbs. Listen to the way they are pronounced:

What did you think of the match, then?

It was okay, I suppose, but it would have been better if Morton hadn't let his emotions run away with him.

I know what you mean. He seems to think that all he needs to do is pick up the ball and run away with it! He just doesn't think there might be a defensive forward waiting to bring him down.

Do you remember in the first half, when Dallas were moving up the field towards the 20-yard line and Morton picked up the ball and ran down the sideline? You know, when Halleck went after him and brought him down.

Yes.

If he had passed to King before he went down they could easily have made a touchdown. King was coming across the field from the right and nobody even knew he was there. It would have been so simple.

I know, I know. By the way, there are rumours going round that the coach is trying to sell him.

I came across that in the Daily News the other day. I hope he does. The team was moving up till he came along. Now it's going down. Rapidly.

The trouble is, if he gets rid of Morton, who's going to replace him?

According to the news, the coach was going after Malone.

Malone? The Buffalo quarterback?

That's right.

But he's useless.

Why are you always running him down? He's a good quarterback. Look at the yards he earned last season.

This is incredible. Everybody goes round saying Malone's the best quarterback in the league. Without the Buffalo defense, he would be nowhere. He's just too slow. With our defense, he wouldn't have a chance.



Un cráter en medio del lago

La formación geológica de la Cascade Range es más bien compleja: un profundo estrato de rocas cristalinas quedó progresivamente recubierto por material eruptivo debido a la intensa actividad volcánica. Como testimonio de este pasado queda el escenario del Crater Lake (en la foto), al sur de la cordillera, situado en el centro del Parque Nacional homónimo, el único de Oregon. En tiempos remotos, aquí surgía el monte Mazama, que las reiteradas erupciones habían llevado a una altura de 3.660 metros. Pero precisamente la salida del magma provocó el debilitamiento de su estructura, que cedió hace unos 6.800 años. En los milenios siguientes, en torno al cono hundido se fue formando el lago actual. Este último, cuando fue descubierto por el hombre blanco, fue llamado inicialmente Deep Blue Lake, dado que la profundidad (609 metros) confiere a sus aguas un intenso color azul.

Dos encuentros interrumpidos



Los diálogos de esta Unidad le presentan la transmisión de dos importantes acontecimientos deportivos: se trata, respectivamente, de la final del torneo de tenis de Wimbledon y del encuentro de fútbol americano por excelencia, el 'Superbowl'.

Pero no todo parece desarrollarse según lo previsto. También en el mundo del deporte pueden producirse sorpresas: los cronistas deportivos de la primera conversación se quedan sin un partido de tenis para comentar, y los jugadores de la segunda se quedan sin árbitro.



WIMBLEDON

~ Welcome back to the centre court at Wimbledon, where this year's final is due to restart after a rather heavy shower. I'll just remind you of the score. Baratta took the first two sets 6-4 6-4, but in the third set Hengest fought back and is leading 5-3. Unfortunately, play here has been rather disrupted by the rain. ___

~ Yes, it's been something of a wet final this year, Dan. It reminds me of last year. And the year before. ___

~ The players are taking up their positions. It's Baratta to serve. Oh, I say! Baratta plays a superb ace. ___

~ Yes, Dan. It's one of the strong points of Baratta's game, of course. ___

~ 15 love, then. Baratta serves again. A strong serve once more into the bottom left hand corner, but Hengest stretches and produces a marvellous reply. Baratta takes it on the backhand, Hengest races across, and plays a beautiful passing shot. 15 all. ___

~ Hengest recovered incredibly quickly there, Dan. He's created problems for Baratta in the past, of course, with his swiftness about the court, and one has the impression that Baratta didn't expect that reply. I notice it's starting to rain again. ___

~ Baratta serves once more, and... produces another of those aces. ___

~ That really is an astonishingly fast first service he has there, isn't it Dan? Oh, dear, I don't like this at all. The rain's quite heavy now. ___

~ The umpire looks a little dubious. Let's hope they can at least finish this set. ___

~ Baratta to serve once more. 30-15 in the ninth game of the third set. Baratta leads by two sets to nil. A strong serve once more, Hengest reaches and gets it back somehow. It's a bit short, though. Baratta comes forward and... oh, dear! He's slipped. ___

~ Conditions once again are deteriorating rather rapidly and... yes... the umpire has called the players off the court once again. They'll have to reply this game. We'll hand you back to the studio now. Harry? ___

~ Thanks very much, Dan and Virginia. If play starts again, we'll go back to the men's singles final at Wimbledon straight away, of course. But now, let's go over to Earl's Court where David Slime is covering the under-21 table tennis championships. ___

THE SUPERBOWL

~ Things are really moving here at the Riverfront Stadium, Cincinnati. The 49ers are leading the Buffalo Bills by 13 points to 11. But the Bills are just fifteen yards from the 49ers' goal-line. ___

~ The Bills have made some great plays to reach this point, Si. They could score their second touchdown here. ___

~ Dennison passes back to Mason. Tyrell is making a rum and coming round on the 49ers' left. Mason passes him the ball. Tyrrel takes it, but Horton of the 49ers is coming across fast. Let's hope that referee can get out of the way... Uh-oh! He's been sandwiched! He doesn't look too good, does he? ___

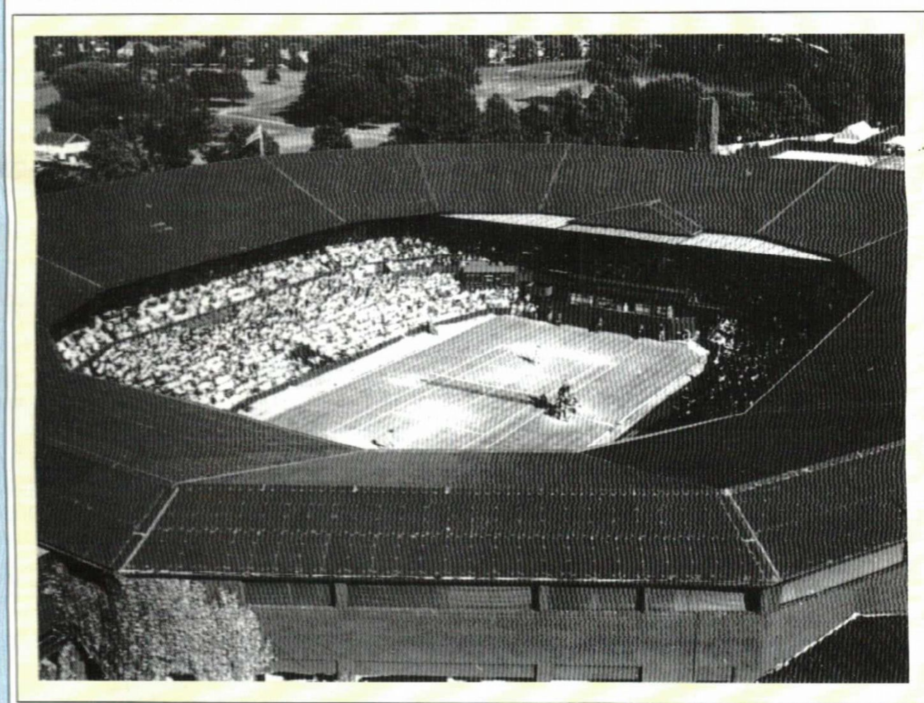
~ No, he doesn't, Si. I don't think anyone would after that. Tyrell's 210 pounds and Horton's nearly 240. I don't think the referee's going to get up. ___

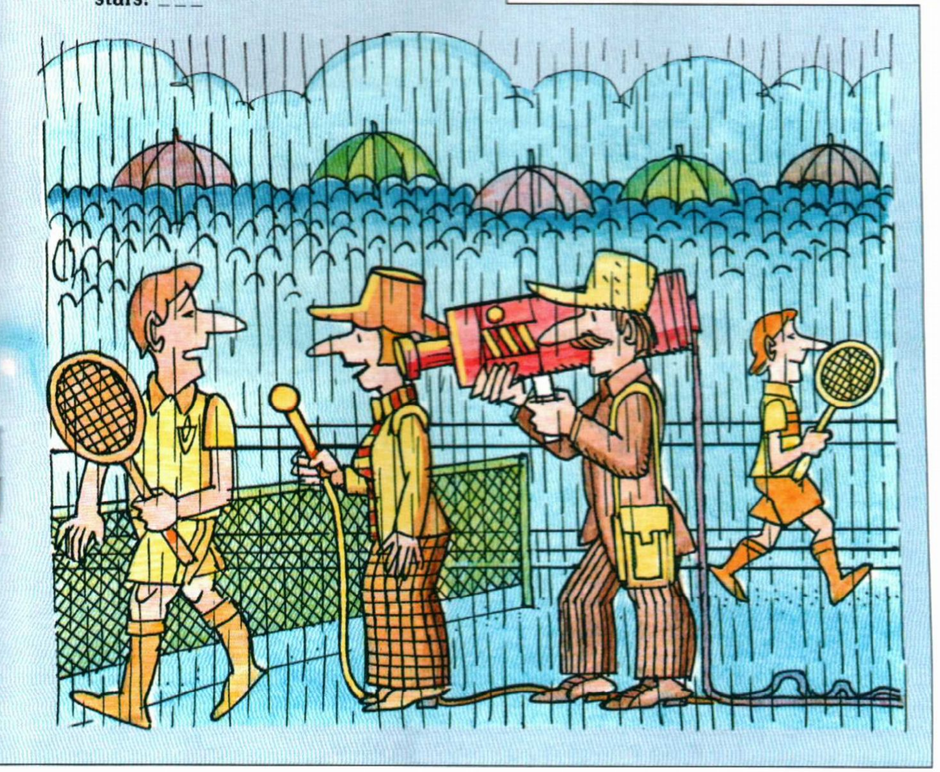
~ Neither do I. Here comes the stretcher. I bet he's seeing stars! ___

En la foto de abajo, la pista central de Wimbledon, testimonio de los mejores ***backhands*** *y* ***aces*** *del tenis de todo el mundo.*





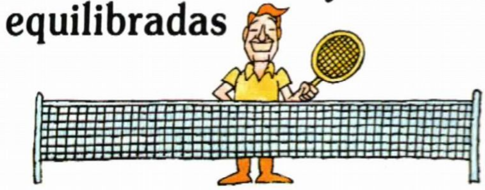




Keeping the ball rolling

There are hundreds of games which require the use of a ball, so it's perhaps not surprising that many idioms containing the word have crept into the language from the world of sport. If you're 'a ball of fortune', for example, it means that you are thrown around like a ball, and that you have no control over your own destiny. At a certain point, however, you many find yourself with a golden opportunity in front of you; in that case, you'd 'have the ball at your feet'. Make sure you don't 'take the ball before the bound', however, because this cricketing expression means that you've acted before the time was right. On the other hand, don't 'strike the ball under the line', because this term from real tennis means that you have failed in the objective you've set yourself. Wait until 'the ball is in your court', because then is the time for you to act. All you have to do is 'keep the ball rolling' (make sure that things continue to go as they have done in the past) and you'll end up having a ball!

Sobreentendidos y estructuras equilibradas



Not en las respuestas breves

El adverbio de negación **not** también puede usarse solo respecto al verbo que normalmente acompaña. Esto ocurre en las expresiones de cantidad **not much**, **not many**, **not all** cuando son utilizadas como respuestas breves, sobreentendiendo lo que se ha enunciado en la pregunta:

'Something tells me you don't like football, do you?'
'Not much.'

Además, **not** puede combinarse con **so** y **as** en las locuciones **not so much**, **not so many**, **not as much** y **not as many**, que indican todas relaciones de cantidad:

There's not so much emotion built up in other games.

Not only... but (also)

El adverbio **not** aparece también en la estructura **not only... but (also)**, equivalente al español 'no sólo... sino (también)'.
Dentro de la frase, **not only** se coloca inmediatamente después del sujeto. En cambio, cuando se halla al comienzo de la oración, requiere la inversión del sujeto con el verbo, con una construcción análoga a la de las frases interrogativas:

He not only plays football, but also basketball and rugby.

Not only does everybody go along and have a good time, but nobody comes out at the end behaving like an animal.

Note que las partes de la oración que siguen a **not only** y **but (also)**, respectivamente, son equivalentes desde el punto de vista gramatical: ésta es la razón por la cual se llama a esta construcción **balanced structure**, es decir 'estructura equilibrada'.

Horses, dogs and footballers

Have you ever wondered where the word 'derby' comes from? You might be surprised to learn that it has nothing at all to do with football. In fact it's the name of one of the most famous horse races in Britain, the Derby Stakes. This takes place at Epsom Downs racecourse, which is about 18 miles south-west of London. Strangely enough, though, the racecourse is nowhere near the city of Derby. The reason it's called the Derby is because it's named after the Twelfth Earl of Derby, the nobleman who instituted the race in 1780. The name eventually became synonymous with any sporting event which was particularly popular (the earliest reference dates back to 1909), especially if it was between two teams from the same city or area. The Derby is also associated with dogs, however. In the late nineteenth century, the racecourse at Epsom was almost always invaded by a mysterious dog just before the race was due to start. The Derby Dog became synonymous with anything unpredictable that causes problems.

To get con el participio pasado

En el segundo nivel se ha tratado la construcción del verbo **to get** seguido por un complemento objeto y por el participio pasado (Unidad 58). Pero **to get** también puede ir seguido sólo por el participio pasado, y en este caso la construcción es equivalente a la de la forma pasiva normal con **to be**:

Professional footballers get paid too much.
Professional footballers are paid too much.
All the tension gets released quicker.
All the tension is released quicker.

Any more y ever since

Junto a **not**, el adverbio **any more** sirve para hablar de algo que se ha concluido, parecidamente al español 'no... más'. Se sitúa al final de la frase:

He's not exactly a young man any more.
He just hasn't got the strength in him any more.

El uso de la conjunción **ever since** (desde que) es equivalente al de **since**, puesto que **ever** sólo sirve para reforzar el sentido de continuidad: **Ever since he was disqualified two years ago, he's only run twice**.
Hay que recordar que **since**, si bien se utiliza con el **present perfect**, también puede ir acompañado por otros tiempos verbales, y en este caso se ajusta a las reglas normales que rigen su uso.

Principales significados de about

About, que es tanto preposición como adverbio, se utiliza con muchos matices de significado diferentes. Su función más común es, sin duda, la de introducir un complemento que indica de qué habla alguien o de qué trata algo. Con esta acepción corresponde al español 'sobre', 'de':

Tell uncle Stu all about it.
You're not still talking about football, are you?

Además, **about** puede expresar el concepto de movimiento en una dirección imprecisa, y en este caso corresponde al español 'por':

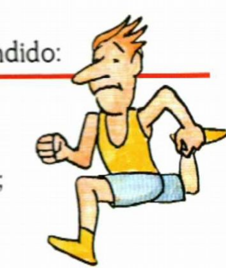
How can get so worked up over twenty-two men kicking a ball about a field?

Con referencia al lugar, indica una zona en la cual algo o alguien se halla sin precisar la posición; este significado puede traducirse en español con 'por algún lado' o 'por aquí y por allí':

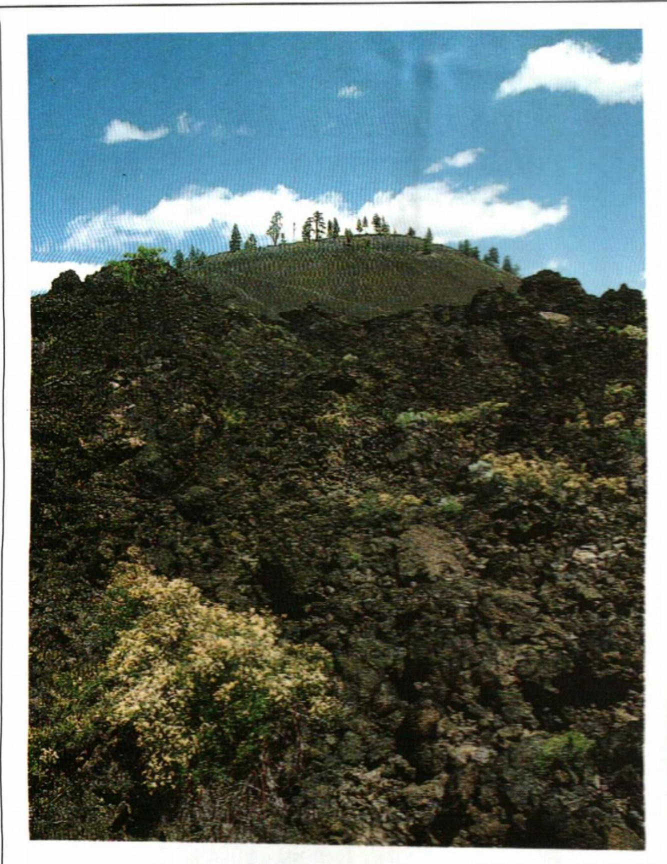
There were groups of men standing about near the goal.

Con los complementos de tiempo y de cantidad, **about** también puede expresar aproximación, de modo muy similar al español 'aproximadamente', 'en torno a': **The match starts at about half past three**.

En esta sección ha aprendido:



- el uso de **not** en las respuestas breves;
- la estructura **not only... but (also)**;
- el uso de **to get** con el participio pasado;
- el uso de **any more** y **ever since**;
- los principales significados de **about**.



Ríos y bosques de lava

La localidad de Bend surge en un apacible recodo del río Deschutes, en el corazón de la Cascade Range. A su alrededor hay bosques de pinos, lagos y arroyos hasta donde alcanza la vista. Pero la zona también suscita un gran interés por la variedad de los escenarios volcánicos, adecuadamente protegidos por un sistema de reservas naturales. El elemento preponderante del paisaje es, obviamente, la lava, que cubre relieves, hondonadas y grutas y da nombre a muchos lugares: Lava River Caves, Lava Lake, Lava Cast Forest. La vida animal no está ausente: se pueden observar especies características como el puerco espín, la nutria, el águila y el búho. En las fotos, algunas vistas singulares de la Lava Butte Area.





Una competición entre racismo y deporte

Los Juegos Olímpicos han sido utilizados a menudo como instrumento político: en Munich, en Los Angeles, en Moscú y en muchas otras ocasiones. Pero probablemente el caso más clamoroso fue el de los Juegos Olímpicos de 1936, celebrados en Berlín en plena época nazi (foto de abajo, la bandeja de la llama olímpica y las banderas de los países participantes). El dictador alemán y sus secuaces trataron de utilizar los Juegos para demostrar al mundo la teoría de la superioridad de la denominada 'raza aria'. Pero los atletas, sobre todo los norteamericanos, desmintieron con sus prestaciones superlativas esta teoría absurda. Entre ellos, el más destacado fue Jesse Owens (foto de al lado), 'la gacela de ébano'. He aquí su historia.

The Berlin Olympics[1] of 1936 was the most impressive sporting event ever to be held up to that point[2]. 100,000 spectators[3] from everywhere in the world flocked[4] to the German capital, which had been prepared with great care[5] in the preceding[6] months. Extensions[7] had been made to the massive[8] stadium, which was to have been used for the 1916 Olympics. Berlin itself, and the villages and countryside around, were cleaned up[9] and people instructed[10] on how to be helpful to the many tourists. Anti-Jewish feeling was played down[11] as well, and many anti-semitic posters and notices[12] were taken down for the occasion[13].

The games were a consummate piece of Nazi propaganda[14], as well. At the opening ceremony[15], fanfares were sounded[16] and the crowd roared[17] as Hitler came down the 150 steps[18] to take up his position in the box of honour[19].

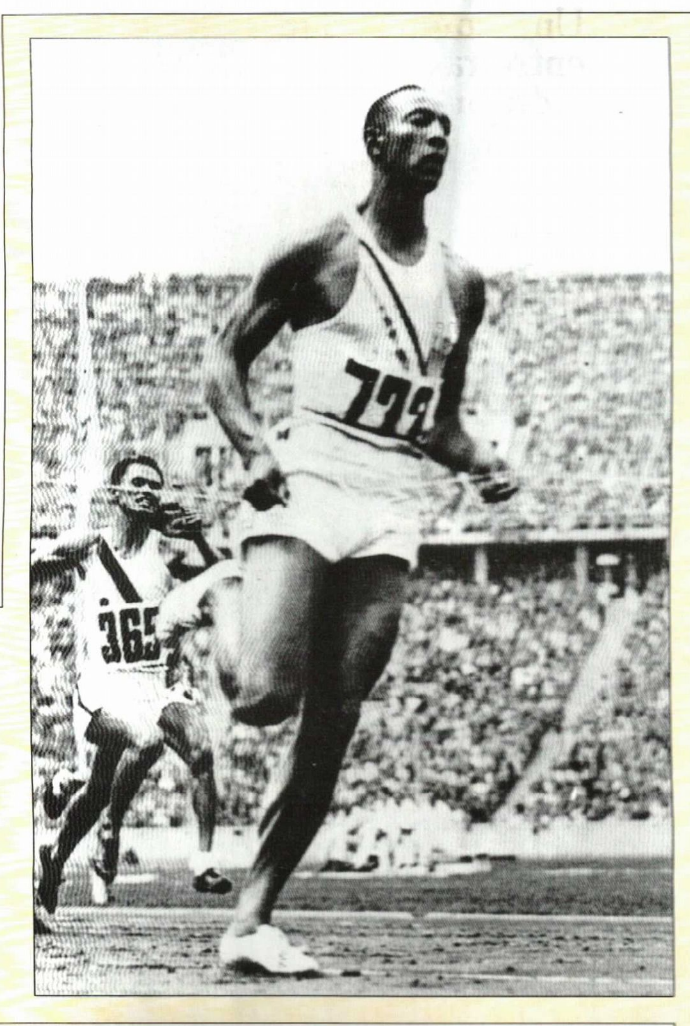
As the athletes marched past[20], many gave the famous Nazi salute[21]. There were, however, some exceptions[22]: the teams from Great Britain and the United States gave an ordinary 'eyes right'[23], which Hitler saw as an insult[24].

The games were designed to be a demonstration of the racist philosophy of the Nazi regime[25]. They were supposed to demonstrate once and for all the supremacy of the 'Aryan' race[26]. And as Hitler and his deputies sat down[27], they were no doubt relishing the idea of a spectacle[28] of German sporting supremacy. But they were to be bitterly disappointed[29]. One by one[30], Germans were beaten in the track and field events, and, what was worse, they were beaten by negroes, almost all of whom[31] came from the United States. Of these, the most impressive was the man everybody called the 'ebony[32] antelope': J.C. Owens.

The life of J.C. Owens, known since his childhood[33] as Jesse, was the archetypal 'rags to riches' American success story[34]. Born in the Southern United States, he came from a poor black family. His athletic talents[35] were recognized early, however, and he soon began to make a name for himself[36], first at a local level, then at University (where he struggled[37] to get an education for himself), and finally at national level. But he only became world-famous[38] in 1935, just a year before the

1. **Olimpics:** Juegos Olímpicos.
2. **The most impressive sporting event ever to be held up to that point:** el acontecimiento deportivo más imponente jamás celebrado hasta aquel momento.
3. **Spectators:** espectadores.
4. **Flocked:** se reunieron.
5. **Care:** cuidado.
6. **Preceding:** anteriores.
7. **Extensions:** ampliaciones.
8. **Massive:** enorme. Los Juegos Olímpicos de 1916, que debían haberse celebrado en Berlín, se anularon debido a la guerra en Europa.
9. **Cleaned up:** aseadas.
10. **Instructed:** instruidas.
11. **Played down:** minimizado.
12. **Anti-semitic posters and notices:** carteles y avisos antisemitas.
13. **Taken down for the occasion:** *quitados para la ocasión.*
14. ***A consummate piece of Nazi* propaganda:** un ejemplo consumado de propaganda nazi.
15. **Opening ceremony:** ceremonia de apertura.
16. **Fanfares were sounded:** tocaron las bandas de música.
17. **The crowd roared:** la multitud aulló.
18. **Steps:** escalones.
19. **Box of honour:** tribuna de honor.
20. **Marched past:** pasaban marchando.
21. **Nazi salute:** el saludo nazi.
22. **Exceptions:** excepciones.
23. **Eyes right:** vista a la derecha. Es el saludo que se hace al jefe de estado de un país extranjero.
24. **Insult:** insulto.
25. **A demonstration of the racist philosophy of the Nazi regime:** una demostración de la filosofía racista del régimen nazi.
26. **They were supposed to demonstrate once and for all the supremacy of the 'Aryan' race:** habrían debido demostrar de una vez *por todas la supremacía de la raza* 'aria'. Los nazis sostenían que esta raza estaba destinada a tener la supremacía sobre otros pueblos en virtud de su fuerza física y de sus capacidades intelectuales superiores.
27. **As Hitler and his deputies sat down:** mientras Hitler y sus delegados se sentaban.
28. **They were no doubt relishing the idea of a spectacle:** sin duda saboreaban de antemano la idea de un espectáculo.
29. **But they were to be bitterly disappointed:** pero habrían de quedar amargamente decepcionados.
30. **One by one:** uno tras otro.
31. **Almost all of whom:** la mayor parte de los cuales. **Whom** es un pronombre relativo más bien formal.
32. **Ebony:** ébano.
33. **Childhood:** infancia.
34. **The archetypal 'rags to riches' American success story:** la típica historia americana de éxito 'de la miseria a la riqueza'. No obstante, la posición privilegiada de Owens no duró mucho.
35. ***Talents:*** *dotes.*
36. **To make a name for himself:** a hacerse un nombre.
37. **Struggled:** luchó.
38. **World-famous:** mundialmente famoso.





Berlin Olympics. On the 25th of May, at a meeting at Ann Arbor, in Michigan, he broke six world records in 45 minutes, covering[39] 100 yards in 9.4 seconds, jumping 8.13 metres in the long jump[40] just ten minutes later, running 220 yards and 200 metres in 20.3 seconds, and winning the 200 yard and 200 metre hurdles[41] with a time of 22.6 seconds. No athlete has ever been able to equal Owens' feat[42].

It was not surprising, then, that Owens was the man who was to show the Nazi hierarchy[43] just how foolish[44] their ideas were. In fact, he won four gold medals[45], although this time he didn't break any world records. He did, however, equal the Olympic record in the 100 metres, and break the Olympic records for the long jump and the 200 metres.

The most crushing defeat[46] came in the long jump. Luz Long, the German champion[47], was actually leading after the first jump, but then Owens replied with a jump of more than 26 feet, the first time this had been done in Europe. With his final jump, he put Long definitively out of the running[48] by setting[49] a new Olympic record of 26 feet 8 1/4 inches. To rub salt into the wound[50], Long freely admitted[51] afterwards that he felt a great affection[52] for Owens, and in the practice sessions[53] before the event had actually trained with him, improving[54] his technique with the help of Jesse's advice.

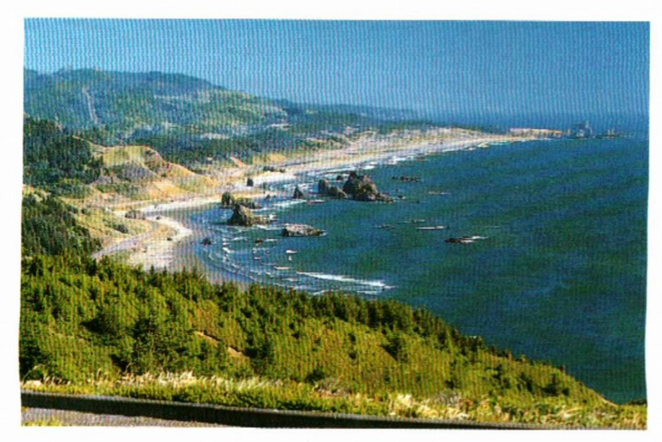
Owens' life after the Berlin Olympics was a sad one. He was exploited[55] by businessmen during the various tours[56] he made as a professional, and later was ostracized[57] by black athletes because they felt he was doing little or nothing to help the cause of blacks in the U.S. In reality[58], Jesse's priority[59] was – and always had been – sport itself, which he felt should be kept clear of[60] political causes, however just[61] these might appear. Only later in life did he find some kind of peace[62], earning recognition[63] as one of the greatest athletes of the century. He died in 1980, aged 67.

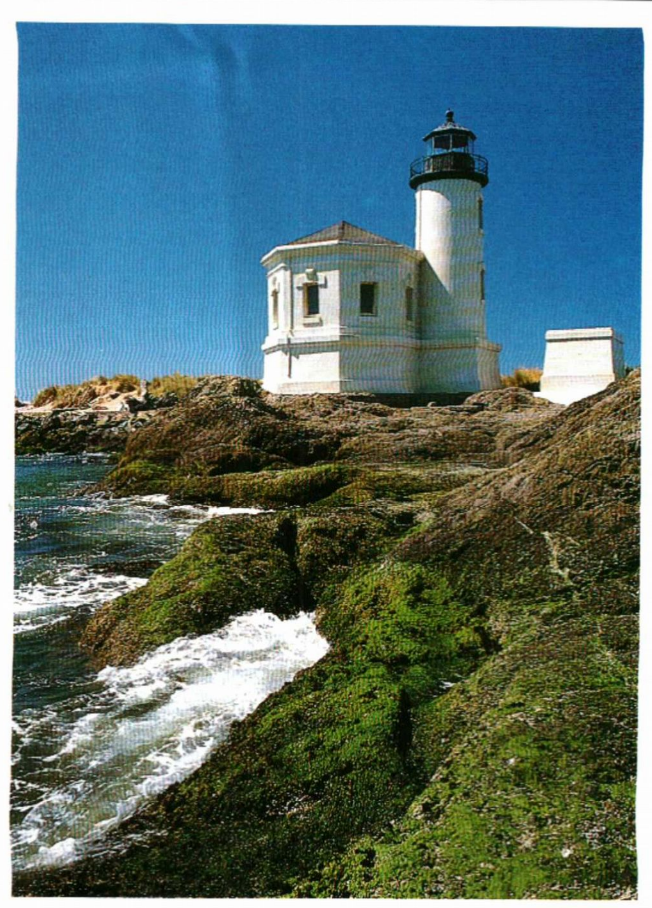


39. **Covering:** cubriendo.
40. **Long jump:** salto de longitud.
41. **Hurdles:** carrera de obstáculos.
42. **Feat:** empresa.
43. **Hierarchy:** jerarquía.
44. **Foolish:** tonto, ridículo.
45. **Gold medals:** medallas de oro.
46. **Crushing defeat:** derrota aplastante.
47. **Champion:** campeón.
48. **He put Long definitively out of the running:** excluyó definitivamente a Long de la competición.
49. **Be setting:** estableciendo.
50. **To rub salt into the wound:** literalmente 'frotar sal en la herida'.
51. **Freely admitted:** admitió libremente.
52. **He felt a great affection:** sentía un gran afecto.
53. **Practice sessions:** sesiones de entrenamiento.
54. **Improving:** mejorando.
55. **Exploited:** explotado.
56. **Various tours:** varias giras.
57. **Ostracized:** dejado de lado (apartado).
58. **In reality:** en realidad.
59. **Priority:** prioridad.
60. **Should be kept clear of:** tenía que mantenerse alejado de.
61. **Just:** justos.
62. **Peace:** paz.
63. **Recognition:** reconocimiento.

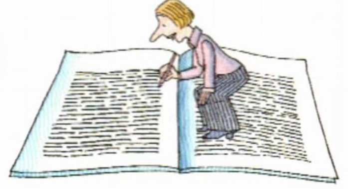
El tesoro de Oregon: las costas

Las riquezas naturales de Oregon no se reducen sólo a montañas, lagos y valles; también comprenden centenares y centenares de kilómetros de costa. A pesar de la latitud, el clima de la faja costera es agradable y las playas se ven muy frecuentadas. No obstante, más que los litorales arenosos, son típicos de este estado los altos acantilados, llenos de promontorios y ensenadas. Como los territorios del interior, también el patrimonio marino está protegido por docenas de parques naturales y sólo una mínima parte de las costas es propiedad privada. En las imágenes, algunos diferentes aspectos de la costa: al lado, la desembocadura del río Coquille, cerca de la ciudad de Baudon; abajo, Cape Sebastian, en la parte meridional, próximo al límite con California.









ace	servicio inalcanzable (tenis)
American football	fútbol americano
as such	en sí
athletics	atletismo
backhand	revés (tenis)
(to) be up against	tener en contra
(to) beat	batir
(to) calm down	calmarse
championship	campeonato
chance	oportunidad, posibilidad
(to) close up	cerrarse
(to) come across	atravesar, toparse con alguien
(to) come down	bajar
court	cancha de tenis
decent	decente
defence	defensa (GB)
defense	defensa (USA)
defensive	defensor
(to) deserve	merecer
(to) deteriorate	empeorar
(to) disrupt	molestar, interrumpir
(to) draw	empatar
dubious	dudoso
emotional	emotivo
event	acontecimiento
field	campo de juego

Synonyms and antonyms

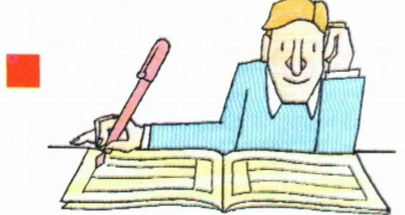
Si tiene problemas y quiere hablar de ello, preste atención a los términos ***trouble*** *y* ***problem****.* ***Trouble*** *es tanto contable como no contable. Como sustantivo no contable, puede ser utilizado para hablar de dificultades o molestias:* ***We had a lot of trouble beating the Dallas Cowboys last season****. En cambio, como sustantivo contable,* ***trouble*** *se usa casi siempre en plural, y, por lo tanto, conserva un sentido general:* ***His troubles with the linebackers are finished now****. No obstante, se utiliza en singular en varias expresiones, entre ellas* ***The trouble is...*** *(el problema es...), muy frecuente en el inglés coloquial:* ***The trouble is he can never seem to score****. Cuando quiera hablar de un problema en particular, siempre es mejor usar* ***problem****, que es contable:* ***The problem with this player is his backhand****. Si quiere ir sobre seguro, utilice* ***trouble*** *para los problemas en general y* ***problem****, o su plural, para un problema o algunos problemas específicos:* ***We didn't have any problems with the forward line at all.***

first service	primer servicio (tenis)
football	fútbol
forward	atacante
game	juego
(to) get on	arreglárselas
(to) get through to	alcanzar, llegar
(to) go after	perseguir, tratar de tener

Emociones y excepciones

(to) be over the hill	ser demasiado viejo
to be past one's peak	haber pasado el mejor período
(to) break a record	establecer un récord/una marca
(to) get time off	obtener tiempo libre (del trabajo, de la escuela)
(to) get worked up over something	enfadarse por
(to) go for something	sentirse atraído por algo
(to) go straight for something	proponerse obtener algo
half the trouble	parte del problema
I didn't do too bad	no me las arreglé tan mal
I didn't know he had it in him	nunca habría pensado que tuviese madera
I tell you what	escúchame
(to) let your emotions run away with you	dejarse dominar por las emociones
(to) run someone down	criticar a alguien
(to) see stars	ver las estrellas
(to) take something off someone	quitar un peso de encima a alguien
(to) take up one's position	ponerse en posición de juego
the exception that proves the rule	la excepción que confirma la regla
there are rumours going round that...	hay rumores que dicen...

goal-line	línea de llegada
(to) go down	bajar
(to) go round	girar, dar vueltas
halfway	a medio camino
indoor	cubierto
(to) kick	dar una patada a
(to) lead	ser el primero
league	liga
(to) lose	perder
love	cero (tenis)
match	partido
(to) move up	subir, seguir adelante
(to) pass	pasar
passing shot	pase (tenis)
(to) pick up	recoger
play	jugada (fútbol americano)
(to) play	jugar, jugar contra
player	jugador
(to) race	correr
(to) react	reaccionar
reasonably	razonablemente
record	récord, marca
(to) recover	recuperar
referee	árbitro (fútbol, baloncesto, hockey, rugby)
(to) replay	jugar nuevamente
(to) restart	volver a empezar
round	turno
(to) sandwich	aplastar
score	puntuación
(to) score	marcar, hacer un punto
serve	servicio (tenis)
(to) serve	servir (tenis)
set	set (tenis)
sideline	borde del campo de juego
singles	individuales (tenis)
skiing	esquí
(to) slip	resbalar
sprinter	velocista
(to) start off	comenzar
strength	fuerza
(to) stretch	alargarse
stretcher	camilla para heridos
swiftness	velocidad
swimming	natación
table tennis	tenis de mesa, ping pong
team sports	juegos de equipo
touchdown	meta (rugby, fútbol americano)
track event	prueba de pista
twenty odd	veinte y pico
umpire	árbitro (tenis, cricket)
useless	incapaz, incompetente
vandalism	vandalismo
volleyball	voleibol



Exercise 1

Transforme los diálogos y las frases utilizando **not** en las respuestas breves o bien ***not only... but also*** donde sea necesario.

a) **Do you like football? I don't like football much. I prefer athletics and swimming.**
b) **My brother isn't only very good at tennis; he's also very good at cricket.**
c) **Do a lot of people go skiing in England? There aren't as many people who go skiing in England as in Italy.**
d) **Does Sue play a lot of hockey? She doesn't play as much hockey as Jill.**
e) **Montana isn't just an excellent quarterback. He's also an excellent kicker.**

Exercise 2

Busque en un buen diccionario los distintos significados de los verbos **to go** y **to get**; luego agregue uno u otro, convenientemente conjugados, en estas frases:

a) **After the fifth round, Louis ___ ahead on points.**
b) **Hengest tried to reply to Baratta's service, but the ball ___ out of play.**
c) **It's ___ on for half-time, and the 49ers still haven't scored a point.**
d) **I'm afraid Manchester United just haven't been able to ___ a grip on the game.**
e) **Becker is going to have to ___ his skates on if he wants to win this match.**
f) **Horton ___ after the ball, but unfortunately it ___ into touch before he could reach it.**
g) **I'm afraid the L.A. Lakers have just ___ to pieces.**
h) **I bet his head is ___ round after that last tackle.**
i) **Wiley ___ into hot water at the beginning of the second set, and was never really able to ___ himself out of it.**
j) **Now Pearce has ___ to the *expense of buying Griffiths from* the New York Knicks.**

Exercise 3

En las siguientes frases, añada una de las expresiones idiomáticas que ha estudiado en esta Unidad:

a) **___ . Let's go to ice-skating tomorrow.**
b) **He really ___ American football. He watches it all the time.**
c) **I fancy a game of tennis this afternoon. ___ ?**
d) **He was an excellent swimmer when he was younger, but now he's ___ .**

Exercise 4

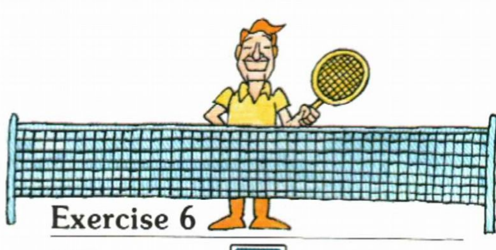
Añada en cada una de estas frases la preposición adecuada:

a) **Football's boring! How can you be interested in twenty-two men kicking a ball ___ a field?**
b) **The Dallas Cowboys were moving ___ the field in the direction of the Buffalo Bill's goal-line.**
c) **After the game, Baratta walked ___ the dressing-rooms.**
d) **His latest book is ___ the history of basketball.**
e) **What did he play a backhand volley ___ ?**
f) **His dream ___ winning the Grand National had come true.**
g) **She told the coach all ___ her problems.**
h) **As they were going ___ the strait, the Lotus overtook the Honda.**
i) **It's impossible to play ___ this pitch.**

Exercise 5

Coloque en el lugar correcto la preposición o el adverbio entre paréntesis:

a) **He's trying to run with the ball, but Girton stops him at the twenty-yard line. (back)**
b) **I go more tennis than football. (for)**
c) **I didn't get very well at all when I first tried aerobics. (on)**
d) **If I can get some time from work, I'll go skiing with you next week. (off)**
e) **Do you think that new coach Williamson will be able to get the Jets to the final? (through)**
f) **As soon as Poole received the ball, he went for the goal. (straight)**
g) **Kareem managed to take the ball the Boston Celtics' defense. (off)**
h) **Tell me all the match. (about)**
i) **I came an article in the Sporting Times the other day. (across)**



Exercise 6

Este ejercicio es un dictado tomado de la lectura. Escuche toda la grabación, luego vuelva a escucharla y transcriba el fragmento aparte. Después proceda a la comprobación, confrontando lo que ha escrito con el texto que figura en las soluciones.

SOLUCIÓN DE LOS EJERCICIOS

Exercise 1
a) *Do you like football? Not much. I prefer athletics and swimming.* b) Not only is my brother very good at tennis, but he's also very good at cricket o my brother isn't only very good at tennis, but he's also very good at cricket. c) Do a lot of people go skiing in England? Not as many as in Italy. d) Does Sue play a lot of hockey? Not as much as Jill. e) Montana is not only an excellent quarterback, but he's also an excellent kicker o not only is Montana an excellent quarterback, but he's also an excellent kicker.

Exercise 2
a) went. b) went. c) getting. d) get. e) get. f) went, went. g) gone. h) going. i) got, get. j) gone.

Exercise 3
a) I tell you what. b) goes for. c) What about you? d) over the hill, past his peak.

Exercise 4
a) about. b) up. c) to o into. d) about. e) for. f) of. g) about. h) along. d) on.

Exercise 5
a) He's trying to run back with the ball, but Girton stops him at the twenty-yard line. b) I go more for tennis than football. c) I didn't get on very well at all when I first tried aerobics. d) If I can get some time off from work, I'll go skiing with you next week. e) Do you think that new coach Williamson will be able to get the Jets through to the final? f) As soon as Poole received the ball, he went straight for the goal. g) Kareem managed to take the ball off the Boston Celtics' defense. h) Tell me all about the match. i) I came across an article in the Sporting Times the other day.

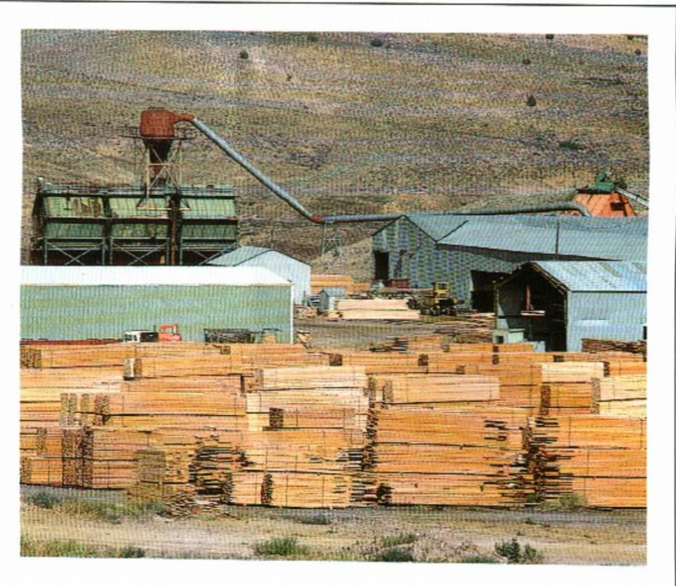
Exercise 6
He aquí el texto del dictado: On the 25th of May, at a meeting at Ann Arbor, in Michigan, he broke six world records in 45 minutes, covering 100 yards in 9.4 seconds, jumping 8.13 metres in the long jump just ten minute later, running 220 yards and 200 metres in 20.3 seconds, and winning the 200 yard and 200 metre hurdles with a time of 22.6 seconds. No athlete has ever been able to equal Owens' feat.



Verdes ciudades del Norte

Tanto Salem, la capital, como Portland, la mayor ciudad del estado, se extienden a orillas del río Willamette. La primera es, desde hace mucho tiempo, el centro administrativo: se convirtió en capital en 1855, cuatro años antes de que Oregon entrase a formar parte de Estados Unidos. Portland (en las fotos) es el mayor centro económico: privilegiada por su posición en el norte, cerca del punto de confluencia del Willamette con el Columbia River, tiene un puerto frecuentado por naves atlánticas, aunque 180 kilómetros de río la separan del Pacífico. La administración local cuida la calidad de la vida ciudadana, ampliando las zonas verdes y controlando la depuración de los vertidos: en el Willamette todavía se practica windsurf y hasta se pesca el salmón.





Campos generosos y reservas de salmón

Pesca, caza, agricultura y patrimonio forestal representan los recursos tradicionales de Oregon. No obstante, algunos factores determinan la rentabilidad de la agricultura del estado: la fertilidad de los suelos, especialmente en el Willamette Valley; la humedad de la zona occidental y la abundancia de los ríos que aportan agua para la irrigación. En la región centro-septentrional se cultivan, sobre todo, cereales, entre los cuales el trigo representa el producto principal del sector. En cambio, Willamette Valley es famoso por sus cultivos hortícolas, por sus plantaciones de frutales y también por la producción de flores y bulbos. Las haciendas, distribuidas en vastos territorios semidesiertos, se dedican a la ganadería. Además, no debe olvidarse la pesca del salmón, la caballa y el arenque. En las fotos de arriba, campos de cereales en Wasco County y un aserradero; en la foto de abajo, terrenos cultivados en las proximidades de la ciudad de The Dalles, a lo largo del Columbia River.

